#### FANCHON WANTS TO BE FREE.

A DIFORCE SUIT THAT PROMISES TO BE MIGHTY INTERESTING.

Maggie Mitchell will Ask the Courts for her Freedom, Charging her Musband, Henry T. Paddock, with Infidelity-He will Stoutly Contest the Case and Claim a Large Share of her Big Fortune-The Story of their Long Courtship and the Busy Career of Our Oldest Soubrette,

To the theatrical world, and, indeed, to the public at large, there can hardly be a greater surprise than will be called forth by this an-nouncement that Maggie Mitchell, one of the oldest, wealthlest, and most respected of American actresses, has entered a suit for absolute divorce from her husband, Henry T. Paddock, the well-known real estate broker of 137 Broadway. Their mutual disaffection has virtually separated them for over a year, Mr. Paddock remaining at his office in this city, while his wife has continued her starring tours. Her friends say that she charges her husband with infidelity, and that a Syracuse woman, now married, but who was single and a resident of oledo at the time of the alleged offence, is made the co-respondent.

There has been a determined effort to suppress the developments in the affair, with what success may be judged from the fact that, as early as October last, Miss Mitchell filed the papers in her first suit against her husband in the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J. Subsequently, however, all proceedings were abandoned. This is said to be due to the discovery that Miss Mitchell had lived with her husband subsequent to the date of the offence set forth in her petition. Later investigation tends to show that she is yet determined to secure a legal separation from him, and has already entered, or is at once to enter, a second suit.

The troublesome relations are said to have occurred about five years ago in Toledo. Mr. Paddock was then travelling with his wife as her manager. His friends assert that he will bitterly contest the case, putting in a claim for compensation as Miss Mitchell's manager and business adviser. It is very likely the affair will prove one of the most notable divorce suits ever known among stage people. Miss Mitchell's wealth is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. Until their separation her husband looked after all her property, and there may be other complications growing out

Henry T. Paddock and Maggie Mitchell enjoyed a courtship longer by far than is vouch-safed to the average of lovers. She once admitted that Mr Paddock wooed her ardently during a period of about fourteen years. He was a young man of excellent prospects and good family, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the hat trade in that city. They were married at the home of a relative in Troy, this State, on Oct. 15, 1868, while Miss Mitchell was playing in that city.

In the cosey " set" kitchen on the stage of the Brooklyn Grand Opera House, just after the final fall of the curtain on "Fanchon," a Sun reporter talked with Miss Mitchell last Wednesday afternoon. The sprightly little actress had just acknowledged the plaudits of her auditors, and was enjoying the fragrance exhaled from a magnificent bouquet of roses that had been handed over the footlights. Herdark. lustrous eyes were in a sparkle, and her face

lustrous eyes were in a sparkle, and her face was glowing. Miss Mitchell dislikes and habitually avoids interviews. Naturally, upon a subject so delicate, she vas at first distant and dignified in manner and reserved in ner replies. Later, however, when she had become reassured, she expressed herself with pleasing frankness and undisguised sincerity. "No suit has been entered as yet," she emphatically said, in answer to a query as to the truth of rumors that she had airendy begun new proceedings in the Jersey courts. "I consulted a few days ago with my lawyer, who is also my husband's legal adviser, as to my probable course in the matter. I am to have a final interview with Mr. Paddock either tonight or Thursday forenoon, to see if some compromise cannot be effected. I do not wish the trouble and worry involved in an appeal to the courts. Besides, I utterly dislike the idea of publicity being given to the least thing that concerns my private life. Throughout the long course of my professional carear have always studiously avoided interviewers and have never said anything relative to my personal or, I may say, home effairs."

course of my professional carear I have always studiously avoided interviewers and have never said anything relative to my personal or. I may say, home affairs."

It is a fact, and a noteworthy one, that the general public has never been made acquainted with the domestic surroundings of Miss Mitchell. Of the stage she is as modest and as retiring as she is spirited and vivacious behind the localights. Her brief chat was filled with probasts against the publication of remarks she was now and then induced to make, and several statements, given under these circumstances, cannot therefore be recorded.

"Yes, fajing to reach such an understanding with Mr. Enddock as I expect and hope for," she disconsolately continued. "I will, of course, be compelled immediately to resort to legal measures. Pecuniary considerations alone, so fai as I know, stand in the way of a settlement," she guardedly said, in answer to a

she disconsitely continued. I will, or course, be tompelled immediately to resort to legal meneures. Fecuniary considerations alone, so fairs I know stand in the way of a settlement, she guardedly said, in answerte a query as to vhy the arbitration had been unsuccessful. I have frequently made fair and liberal propositions, but Mr. Paddock is desirous of obtaining an amount which I consider much nore than is equitable. I am resolved not to fay it. I also understand that he puts forth a sounter claim for compensation for manageria, services afforded me for a number of seasons. Mr. Paddock, you know, directed my tours a gool while ago."

It is understood that the amount which Mr. Paddock stane out for is \$25,000. Miss Mitchell's lireris say that this sum may seem smail, but it is more than she ought to pay. They charpe that her husband's habits have been expessive, and that he has during the past few yars wasted fully \$100,000 of her property. Heree her firm resolve not to pay him a sum which the considers exorbitant. On Friday it was learned from trustworthy sources that Miss ditchell had failed to effect an amicable settlement with Mr. Paddock, and that she had instructed her lawyers to renew the divorce proceedings. Questioned as to the truth of this later of the same day, she refused to deny or affirm the statement though her non-committal manner indicated that action of some kind had already been taken. At this second interview Miss Mitchell had as an adviser Mr. Charles Ablatt, the leading actor in her company, a tail and handsome man, combative in his manners. His statement that he was her manager was denied by the theatre people, who asserted that another gentleman was intrusted with those duties. When asked if there was any reason why Mr. Abbott should assume the guardianthly of Miss Mitchell's private affairs, the attaches wore a knowing look and begged to be excused from answering. Mr. Abbott seemed yeary much distressed lest Miss Mitchell should say yon much, "as he rut it. He is a South Boston, Mass.

the first injerview held with her Miss Mitchell managed after a while to shift the current of conversation, which she had previously carried on in slow, sad tones to her recent big sale of city property. Over \$190,000 was the purchase price. She seemed heartily glad of the copodunty to rid hersell of distasteful fireside topies and ever after her manner and speech exhibted an agreeable and striking change. The large tract of land on 124th street, near sevent a venue, was recorded as disposed of topies and ever after her manner and speech exhibted an agreeable and striking change. The lirge tract of land on 124th street, near fevents avenue, was recorded as disposed of by her o a big syndicate of investors, who purpose erecting an immense theatre thereon, and otherwas improving the was tiside un town. Miss Mitchel, by the way, stoutly denied being in any manner interested in this venture.

Besides holding bonds and stocks to the time of six figures. Miss Mitchell is the nessessor of a good by of real estate hereabouts, and owns a handsene villa at Long Branch. The interis, in really, her home. It is there she has fitted up a clegant and invarious retreat, in which chaquietly spends the major rortion of her disensaged time. She has saved quite a sandelene out of her many years' carnings wherewill she could retire and end her days in ease anteconfort. No wonder, therefore, she guards he treasury well. But it is not for herself aloe that she has thus judiciously invested and ulied up her income. There are two others are whom she has the tenderest affection and a whose future she has untold interest—a sonand a daughter, to whom she is the best of mouthers, and the infillment of whose everywish seems her greatest source of happiness.

It was who the chat—an "interview" she laughtingly said it could not and must not be called—had tyned to this brightest side of her life, that her fatures because with joy, and she was once more fractor. She even very agrees ably extended her allotted, "moment or two." Her dainty black said no this brightest side of her life, that her fatures to be a server very agrees ably extended her allotted, "moment or two." Her dainty black said no actions, neatly trimmed with the nost delicate line, made her an attractive pictare. At every conjective had, an expended her allotted moment or two." Her dainty black said no which becausingly rested the fillest and predicted of benieves the returns and accepted her delicately gloved hand, and, to add a climar, striking and complete, he jaunt

and with all the juvenility of a Landry, assisted her to a seat on one end of the famous "property" ironing tables just used by Mrs. Barbeaud. She apparently appreciated the comfortable change.

Again she referred to the general welfare of her two children, who seem at all times fore-

Again she referred to the general westers of most to her thoughts. She subje enthusiastically of the excellent musical grogrees of her 19-year-old daughter. Fanchen Marte Paddock, who is at proven the reliable the provention of the provention of

#### IMPROPER DAMAGE ALLOWANCES

Appraiser Stearns's Report on the Practices of Mr. Moore's Subordinates.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Secretary Fairshild to-day transmitted to the Senate the following letter, dated Jan. 26, 1889, received by the Secretary from Appraiser A. S. Stearns of New York and omitted from the correspondence furnished yesterday on the subject of improper allowances for damage to imported

"Sin: Since assuming the administrative

duties of this branch of the customs service,

my attention has been drawn in a forcible manner to what is known as the first division of the Appraiser's office, at the head of which is Daniel J. Moore. At the present time the principal trouble lies in the serious discovery principal trouble lies in the serious discovery of unlawful practices in ascertaining and fixing damage allowances on imported merchandise. In the first place I find that it is the habit of the officers of the first division to receive their first intimation of possible damage to a cargo from a broker in charge, who hands in the marks, number, and the hames of vessels, without the warrant from the Collector, as required by law and the regulations, and this is held to be sufficient for Mr. Moore's subordinates to act upon in an official capacity. Upon this memorandum the examination is proceeded with as soon as the vessel commences to unload, and merchandise perfectly sound in every respect is rated as being damaged. I have become cognizant of these proceedings by personal inspection o goods whereon damage had been allowed by Mr. Moorb's examiners, and through knowledge obtained by Special Agent Tingle. Within the past two days Mr. Tingle bad caused examinations to be made by merchant experts of merchandise returned to me by Mr. Moore's subordinates as damaged to the extent of from 7% per cent, upward, and they have aronounced such merchandise unquestionably sound. I have already discharged one subordinate officer in this division whose universal practice I believe to have been as above described, and I know of others who should immediately follow. I shall certify these to you for removal at the earliest opportunity. I have every reason to believe that such practices have heartened to the sightest modrance or attempt at injury as to proceedure on the past of the chief officers of the Appraiser's department of this port.

"As far as I have been able to investigate Assistant Appraiser's department of the chief officers of the extent when as the content of the solution of the chief officers of the extent when any the second of the chief officers of the extent when only as the process division. I can arof unlawful practices in ascertaining and fix-

aulty as to procedure on the part of the chief officers of the Appraiser's department of this pert.

"As far as I have been able to investigate Assistant Appraiser Moore's division. I can arrive at no other conclusion than that Mr. Moore is either absolutely incompetent or a knave, it is evident, as above described, that loose methods have prevailed in this division to the extent of offering some parties a fruitful source of obtaining wealth through connivance by means of retunds on sound goods reported as damaged. Warrants have been placed on my dosk for my approval wherein the allowances were so startling as to cause me to exclaim against them in immensurable astonishment. To my request for an explanation for such excessive generosity. I am told by the Assistant Appraiser: 'It is all right. To my request for a view of the goods in question. I am told that the merchandisc has disappeared, passed into consumption, and no trace remains." The most immediate relief that could be afforded, and which would be of the greatest assistance to me, would come in the nature of a discharge from the service by the President of Assistant Appraiser Moore. If you would carry out this recommendation I am sure it would result to your credit and be of infinite good to the service."

OUR GIRL ART STUDENTS.

The Day That Marks the Beginning of the Second Century Under the Constitution. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The inaugural

ceremonies prepared for Monday have practically eclipsed from popular view the fact that we are also on the threshhold of the hundredth anniversary of one of the most important events in American history. It is time that with wisdom and fitness the coming 30th of April has been set apart for the national celebration of "more perfect Union." The inauguration of Washington as President undoubtedly marked the moment when the executive and the legislative wheels of the new Government began to revolve in harmonious motion. But admitting the supremacy of that day, the 4th of March, 1789, was the date when the American people began to live under the Constitution. Then it was that the great fundamental law of union, attested by the Philadelphia Convention on the 17th of September, 1787, became operative. Accordingly, the complete ignoring of the centenary of this event at the seat of Federal Govern ment, so far as any specific ceremonies are concerned, is discreditable, nor is it palliated by the habit of setting apart the 4th of March to current rather than historic uses.

The Senate, it is true, has been struggling for a year or more with a proposal to spend \$360,000 upon a commemoration of what it vaguely calls "the contenary of the Constitution." A short time ago this proposition dwindled to the more modest one of spending \$3,000; but the day fixed upon for this purpose, the second Wednesday of December, 1889, is not historic in any way. By that time the great events of 1789 will have been adequately celebrated, and on the proper occasion, not only in New York, but at points like Chicago, too distant to take part in the main demonstration. The second Wednesday of December is a meaningless date, and what Congress should rather have done is to commemorate this coming Monday in its historical aspects even by simple and brief ceremonies. These would not have de-tracted from the honors paid to Gen. Harrison. but would rather have enhanced them, like the

background of the picture. That March 4, 1789, is a date of extraordinary significance is shown by the records of Congress. On Sept. 13, 1788, all the States being present except Maryland, a proposition which the day before had been "postponed by the State of Delaware," was taken up for decision. It related to the selection of a definitetime for carrying into practical operation the new Constitution, the ratifications of which by a sufficient number of States had been received and filed in the office of the Secretary of Congress. By a unanimous vote the fol-lowing resolution was adopted:

"That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several States, which be fore the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States and vote for a President; that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of proceedings under the said Constitution.

This resolution was not passed until after a discussion had taken place as to the seat of Government. It may not be generally known that Baltimore was at one time actually chosen for this purpose, but the vote was rescinded. Even Wilmington found a champion for its claims in one of the two members from Delaware, while his colleague and six other members voted for Philadelphia. But New York, as the existing sent of Government, was fixed upon. Through the fall and winter the elections for the first Congress under the Constitution went on. The Senate, of course, was to consist of 22 members, since the eleven States which had then ratified were en-titled to two members each. To the House of Representatives 59 members were to be sent. Each State voted in its own fashion for its Representatives-Virginia, New York. Massachusetts, Maryland, and South Carolina divided themselves into districts in the present manner, each choosing its own Representative. But New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Georgia put all their respective Representatives on a ticket voted for at large through the State. Connecticut resorted to a curious process of first selecting three times as many Representatives as it was entitled to and then in a second vote culling out the authorized number. There were minor differences also as to what should constitute an election. Similar differences occurred in the choice of electors of the President and Vice-President chosen on

The appointed first Wednesday of March was robbed of much of its expected lustre. The place of meeting, the old City Hall on Wall cover branch one wishes to learn it is always in street, New York, now the site of the Custom House, was ready. Used by the Continental Congress, it had been repaired and elaborately decorated at the expense of citizens of New York, and renamed Federal Hall. But the roads were bad for staging at that time, and, extraordinary as it may appear, out of an aggregate of eighty-one members due in the two Houses. only twenty-one appeared on the 4th of March. A week passed with no additions to the number. It was a strange opening for the new Government, not wholly to be accounted for by the roads. Messages were sent to the delinquent members, and after the whole month had been pent in adjournments from day to day, the House got a quorum April 1 and the Senate April 6: and on the latter day, with Langdon of New Hampshire chosen as presiding officer of the Senate for that specific purpose, the elec-

toral votes for President were counted Nevertheless it is from that 4th of March that our Government's years and centuries date. Its importance was recognized by its being greeted with the roar of artillery and the ring-ing of bells. That importance had been established officially by the declaration of Congress that "the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution." The hundredth anniversary of such an event merits a recognition more specific than that which can be inferred from the customary exercises of the inauguration of a new President.

### "THE CAVALIER."

Henry Lee's Play Written Twenty Years
Ago for Le Mattre. "The Cavaller," the play Henry Lee expects to place on the stage at Palmer's next Monday evening, has a history. It was written by D'Emery nearly twenty years ago for Frederick Le Maitre, then in the zenith of his popularity. While it was in active preparation and rehearsal, Le Maitre died. The management of the theatre suggested a substitute for Lo Maitre, a man of De Wolf Hopper's stature and Charles Bishop's girth, to play the part of a gay, relikeling, energetic blade of the town. D'Ennery snatched up the manuscript, and, with no comment, abruptly left the theatre. Numberless attements were made to open negotiations for the play by various managers and actors but in vain. D'Ennery, secure in his place as the leading French playwright, always refused to consider any offer.

About eight years ago A. M. Palmer and S. Henry French, who were in Paris together in search of theatrical game, heard of the play, met D'Ennery, offered him \$6,000 for the American and English rights, and greatly to their own surprase, secured it. It was submitted to Henry Irving for a London production, and he went so far as to have models prepared. At last, deeming it wise to finit his future efforts to the classic drama, he gave up the Idaa, and no further attempt has been made to produce it in England. In America it has narrowly escaped production several times. Just before Palmer severed his connection with the Union Square management he made notive preparation to produce the polay, casting Henry Lee for the title role. He considered the play strong enough to draw at the Union Square against the heavy attraction of Henry Irving, who was about to make his lirst appearance at the Star Theatre around the corner. Palmer on leaving the Union Square, took the play with him, i.ee, however, after reading the play, became convinced that in it he could make fame and forture. Two years ago he secured Palmer's interest, and with George Jessop made an adaptation. For the first time in its twenty years of existence it saw light in a Chiegop playhouse last summer, and received there favorable newspaper comment and criticism. Monday evening, has a history. It was written by D'Ennery nearly twenty years ago for Fred-

MA Robert Garrett Going to Mexico. BALTINGEE, March 2,—Robert Garrett will leave Bingwood on Wednesday next for Mexico, accom-panied by Mrs. Garrett Dr. Jacoba two attendants and several intimate friends. The party will go by the Eric Railroad. Mr. Garrett's health is now very much im-proved, and he is able to take short rides with pleasure and benefit.

HOW THEY WORK AND SLAVE AND ATTAIN SUCCESS OR FAILURE. Their Life in New York-Not a Pleasant Picture of the Hard Work They Endure -A Talk with a Model-She Doesn't Have an Easy Time, Either,

The life of the typical girl art student in Gotham, written in detail, would form an interesting addition to modern literature. She is the product of advanced civilization, and a most thoroughly sensible, democratic, independent, and enthusiastic young woman. She is young and pretty, has painted some daisies on a plaque, and decorated some menu cards, and either thinks she has a real talent for art and aspires to be a Rosa Bonhour, or else she comes with the more practical ambition of bacoming a teacher of art instead of vulgar fractions, or a designer of frontispieces rather than a fashioner of garments. Sometimes her expenses are paid by her parents, but more frequently she carns the money herself by teaching or in some other equally commonplace manner, and comes from the generous plenty of some country home to stow herself away in a little cold hall bedroom and live on a starvation, dyspeptic diet at the nearest restaurant, or with two or three of her comrades rent a tiny suite of rooms and keep house, with a gas burner for a stove and a bandbox turned upside down for a table.

Whatever be her social standing at home. she is very likely to relinquish all social pleasures and live only in and for her work. Some girls hide themselves away from their friends lest their work be interrupted by distracting pleasures, and even the fortunate ones who are supported nicely in the city rarely go out at night, because they are then unfitted for their S o'clock classes the next morning.

They eke out their small income with most ingenious devices. One Southern girl picked up a number of pine burrs when she was home on her vacation, and brought them back, gilded and decorated them, and sold them for twenty-five cents aplace; another girl teacher dances to help pay her expenses. Several have a few private pupils, or teach drawing or music in a public or private school, while others do decorative work for the Woman's Exchange and fancy stores, or make sketches for illustrated papers after the long day's work at their easel is done.

There are at the Art Students' League two young ladies, one the daughter of a Judge and the other equally prominent in society, who have a very delightful little home over which they preside, and which is very prettily fitted up. But to most students the cares of even this simple housekeeping are burdensome in addition to their work in the art classes, and they abandon them gladly, as very little money is saved in housekeeping. Some of the giris accept the cheap apartments in the "Saivation Hotel," as a bright, witty portrait painter was bleased to call the Young Woman's Christian Association house in Washington square.

After the brave, plucky, typical girl has stowed berself away under the caves of a boarding house or commenced to die a lingering death keeping house, she is quite likely to enter the Art Students' League, since it is of that institution she has doubtless read in her far-away country home. She is entirely sione in the great city, but that doesn't signify to her. She goes about unmolested and unafraid. If she wants to join an evening class where, berhaps, she may be the only lady, she joins it and goes to and from her boarding place unattended. A bright little girl at the League who might have been 18 years old, but didn't look more than 16, said: "Why, I was the only girl in the evening class last year, and I came from 125th street, and went home alone at 11 octock at night. I don't know of any reason why I shouldn't do so or think I deserve any special praise because I did. Sometimes they sent some one after me from home, but it was because they were afraid, not because I minded."

"The first thing we do after we join the League is to get the conceit taken out of us," said the portrait painter.

"How long does that take?"

"About litteen minutes, unless we are very stupid."

Then the earnest student who has a little pluck and determination abandons the idea of being a Raphael on the start, and "use to work seriously and conscientiously on im sistudies in drawing to learn correct proper.can. If she can't learn it that way she is put in the modeling classes, and handles actual forms until her ore is trained. After three or five months of this work, which is what Mr. Mantelini called in "Little Dorrit" a "demnition grind," the student is promoted, and the grand arms and legs, and from that gradually works her way into the life class, when she draws they abandon them gladly, as very little money is saved in housekeeping. Some of the gires

at first.
Most of the girls are studying art either as fundamental principle of all true art in whatover branch one wishes to learn it is always in
the drawing. Plenty of girls here draw patiently on simple forms, and go home at night
and decorate dainty menu cards or fancy articies that sell readily to pay for the lessons.
Some of the girls aspire to be portrait, figure,
or landscape nainters, some to be designers,
some to be lilustrators, and others simply to be
tenchers. They work their way patiently
through the school here, and when they feel
that they have learned all they can, then they
work and save and plan to go to Paris, where
they can have a more extended field of study.
That's what a genuine girl artist is. Sho is
sarrest, serious, and industrious, and she is
succeeding in her work, too, more gioriously
every year.

overy year.

In the life classes women draw from the nude models in New York and perhaps a hunder of portrain the same at present about thirty nude models in New York and perhaps a hundred portrain the taught in any city, at lits folses, in the same that the symmetrical figure required by artists is handed down from one generation to another, and there are families of models as well as families of circus riders. A woman is rarely retained as a model after she has borne children or is more than 28 or 30 years old, though there is one very popular model in the city who has a little daughter 12 years old. The child poses, too, though only for women, and there is another child of seven years who poses as Cupid or a model for sherubs.

Over on the west side, near the river, in a tiny little apartment, lives one of the most successful models, who is constantly employed, and earns about \$25 a week bosing at the studies for private artists and also for instructors of classes. She wears as little clothing as possible all the time, in order that she can escape the chill which follows the laying aside of her garments. When posing in classes a small dressing room is given to her, from which, at the cail of "time" from the instructor, she walks out entirely nude before a class of women or men, as the case may be, and takes her pose. She holds it for twenty-five minutes, rests five minutes, and then assumes it again. She says it takes a great deal of strength and nerve to do this, and frequently, when the position is difficult, she can acarcely sleep at night, she is so tired. But she has to do something for a living, and she receives better pay, sho says, than for any other kind of work at which she might be just as tired. She added: "Of course, I minded posing at first, but I think nothing about it new. The first time I posed for the nude was in a crivate studio, and I had a little light that annoved me from an artist. I have needed only the model and in a substanting that annoved me from an artist he mind to anything that

them to pose before each other. We can't do it somehow.

"Artists frequently advertise for models and often ask for their proportions. A doctor wanted a model to sketch for a medical book he was sliustrating, and he sent the advertisement, saying at the end ploace send proportions, to a paper. The paper refused to publish it. Usually an artist sends for a model, and if he finds her not the right proportions for his subject he keeps her an hour or two to pay her for her trouble, and then discharges her and tries another one. It is hard work, but all work is hard if you keep stendily at it."

#### GEN. HUSTED'S NEW RULES.

Changes to Enable the Legislature to De its Work in Eighty Days.

ALBANY, March 2.-Major-Gen. James William Husted has given typewritten copies of his new rules to members of the Committee on Rules and other prominent Assemblymen. No action has yet been taken on the rules, but they are in shape, and as soon as the business of the Assembly permits they will be considered. The rules are based on the present rules in matter of arrangement, but they make many changes in the committees, in the introduction and printing of bills, and in the manner of conducting business. They are the result of eareful study on the part of Major-Gen. Husted and other experienced Assemblymen. Most of the changes are based on the experience which he has acquired during a lifetime spent in the Assembly.

Little change is made in the powers of the

Speaker. He receives a wider discretion in the power to call the members of the House to order, and to prevent them from making Irrelevant or discourteous speeches. The other offlcors of the House are retained as at present. No change is made with the reporters, although there is a small sentiment in favor of excluding them from the floor and putting them in a reporters' gallery. The rules provide that any reporter who appears before a committee in support of or against a bill shall lose the privileges of the floor, and cease to be a reporter of

support of or against a bill shall lose the privileges of the floor, and cease to be a reporter of
the Assembly. The official connection of the
reporters with the Legislature is slight, as they
receive no pay, and are not under the control
of the Legislature. Seats are assigned to them,
and documents, bills, and stationery are given
to them, but that is all.

The new rules provide for sessions on Saturdays, though the business to be done at these
Saturday sessions under the rules is of such a
nature that Saturday sessions can be dispensed
with without loss during the first three months
of the session. The order of business is changed
to an extent by adopting some of the rules of
the House of Representatives. Monday is made
motion day, so that when the calendar is
crowded the opportunity to offer motions and
resolutions will not be lost. At presentit takes
a two-thirds vote in the latter part of the session to offer other than privileged resolutions.

In the introduction of bills there is a big
change. A bill box is to be made and put in
charge of the Clerk. Instead of the call of the
counties for bills and the introduction of bills
at other times only by unanimous consent or
by a suspension of the regular order, an Assemblyman may drop his bill into the box at
any time during the session. At the end of the
day's session the Clerk will take the bills out of
the bill box and hand them to the Speaker, who
will announce them and refer them to the
proper committee. Each bill is to be introduced in duplicate. The original bill will
go to the committee to which it is referred; the copy will be placed on file
in the Assembly library for public inspection. A most desirable change made by
these rules is that on its introduction every bill
is to be printed and placed on the files of the
Assemblymen. It is to retain the same printed
number throughout its course, no matter how
often it is amended. At prevent each time to printed it receives a new printed num-

Assemblymen. It is to retain the same printed number throughout its course, no matter how often it is amended. At present each time a bill is printed it receives a new printed number, which is confusing.

To facilitate roll calls and to save time, the roll of absentees is to be called only once. No Assemblyman may speak more than twice on the same question without unanimous consent. The Committee on Appropriations is anolished. The Senate has no committee on appropriations, and gets along well enough without one. The aboution of the Committee on Appropriations, and gets along well enough without one. The aboution of the Committee on Appropriations would increase the power of the Committee on Ways and Means. It would also give something to do to several of the minor committees which now have charge of branches of legislation for which they camet appropriate mency. The meet important of the new committees are on Logislation on Electricity and Gos, on Labor and Industries, and on Public Institutions. A number of the antiquated committees which now conflet with each other are abolished. The Committee on Public Institutions. An uninter of the antiquated committees which now conflet with each other are abolished. The Committee on Public Institutions. A number of the antiquated committee, The Judiciary Committee will have much to de even with the adoption of the new rules, though its power will be diminished. The Committee on Legislation is to have charge of the general canded of this. It is to decide whether special acts could not be gathered in the Assembly mutil a full hearing has been given to them in the proper committee and all the parties interested have been notified to satend. Bills affecting corporations are not to be considered by the Assembly until a full hearing has been given to them in the proper committee and all the parties interested have been notified to satend. Bills affecting corporations are not to be considered in the Assembly mutil the corporations affected havebeen notified and their represent

#### TWO LAWYERS ENGAGED.

Mr. Seward and Mr. Platt to Help in the Celling Inquiry.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the sub-committee of the new Assembly investigating committee which is to discover additional facts about the ceiling fraud came to town early yesterday morning to engage a lawyer to assist the committee in its labors.

"Mr. Clarence A. Seward has consented to act as counsel," said Mr. Fish, "although he will not be able to meet the committee before Wednesday. We shall, however, begin our deliberations on Monday. I have also secured the services of Mr. John M. Bowers of the firm of Platt & Bowers, as associate counsel."

## Foxes in the Nutmer State.

never been so popular a sport in this county as during the present winter, and if those members of the Long Island clubs who consider it exciting to follow the dogs in chase of an aniseseed bag will come up here they can find all the sport they want. Last week A. J. Bradshaw and C. T. Granniss, the local hunters of Terryville, started on a hunt from their usual rendezvous north of the village, and within haif an hour killed their first fox about half a mile from the starting point. Another was chased over into Harwinton and killed about 11 o'clock. A third was started, which led them more of a chase, and it was 6:39 and dark when they called their dags off and abandoned him till another day. The next day they followed another fox eight miles in the town of Jinrlington before they secured the brush. Since October Messrs Bradshaw and Granniss have killed eighteen fox, lots of smaller game, such as econe, one or two otters, a wildeat or two, and still the remark is made that there is no sport in Litchfield county. Martin Palmer of Windsor is another fox hunter who had followed one of the animals a long distance last week. He came out of the woods on to the track of the Connecticut Western Bailroad and found his dog excitedly sniffing at the rails. He tried to call him of, but the dog kent following the rail for a rod or more, and then stopped and barked vigorously. Mr. Palmer was puzzled and at first indignant that his deg and not answer his summons. Finally he yielded to curiosity and examined the point where the dog kept his nose and discovered that the fox had been waking on the rail and one foot had slipped aff, heaving its imprint in the show. Mr. Palmer determined to find out how far this had gate on, and the dog was allowed to follow the weak seent on the rail. For over two miles they kent on the track and found no place where the fox had slipped again. At last, a little further on, they found where the cunning animal had gathered himself together and made as eige imm from the rail a distance of over five feet and had made on. half an hour killed their first fox about half a mile from the starting point.

THE STARS AND PLANETS IN MARCH. Astronomical Information for Everybody,

When the windy skies of March are not filled with flying clouds they sparkle with such an array of stars as not many of the other months can display. At 9 o'clock at the be ginning of the month, at 8 o'clock in the middle of it, and at 7 o'clock at its close the constellation of Gemini is to be seen nearly overhead, readily recognizable by its two chief stars, Castor and Pollux. The reader who is fond of mythological story cannot find a more suggestive constellation than this, recalling, as it does, the exploits of the famous twins, sons of Jupiter and Leda, companions of Jason in his search for the Golden Fleece, and afterward worshipped by both Greeks and Romans. The possessor of a telescope will never miss an opportunity to turn it upon Caster, the largest double star in the northern hemisphere, while he who inclines to the mysterious will find the bright star Procyon, a short distance south of the Twins, a source of unending interest, since it is known that that star possesses an invisible companion, the effects of whose attraction has rendered its presence demonstrable. The Twins, with their heads to the eastward, stand on the bank of the Milky Way, which may be seen flowing past them out of the northwest. An opera glass can be used

to advantage in viewing the starry riches of this constellation and its neighborhood. At the same time the unequalled Strius scintillates in the southwest, attracting all eyes by his extraordinary size and beauty, while further toward the west Orion fills the sky with the glitter of his gems. "The flaming wonders of Orion's belt" was one of Edward Everett's sentences that he best liked to repeat. Above Orion, as if charging down upon him, in the attitude in which the ancient constellation makers saw him in their imagination, is the redoubtable Taurus, rendered conspicuous by the V-shaped group of the Hyades, in which Aldebaran shines supreme with a flory lustre, and by the soft radiance of the Pleindes, that singular group of intermingled stars and nebula in which astronomical photography has achieved such wonders within the past few years,

North of Taurus and just in the upper edge of the Milky Way shines the beautiful white star Capella, in the constellation of Auriga. Then, following the course of the Milky Way into the northwest, the eve is led to Perseus and the Head of Medusa, and below them, yet well above the northern horizon, glitters starry Cassiopoia. The observer should not fail to watch the changes of the wonderful winking star Algol, in the Head of Medusa. This star will give its minimum of light on March 5 at 7:30 P. M. By adding 2 days, 20 hours, and 49 minutes to this date the reader can calculate tuture minima for himself.

Over in the east Leo will be seen, occupying the mid-heaven; while above his head treads Ursa Major, and beneath him wind the coils of Hydra, the longest of sky monsters. Far over in the northeast Arcturus may be caught struggling with ruddy darts through the mists of the horizon.

During the month the planet Saturn will be just west of the sickle-shaped figure in Leo. and, being brighter than any star in that immediate neighborhood, can be easily recognized. The splendid phenomena of Saturn's rings may be observed to advantage at this time by those who are fortunate enough to possess powerful telescopes. Even a pretty small telescope will show the existence of the wonderful rings.

Those who wish to see Jupiter in March will have to rise before the sun, as the prince of planets is now refreshing himself as a morning star, bathing in the crystalline splendors of Sagittarius, where the Milky Way expands its sparkling current into many a deep pool and winding reach.

Mercury, too, is a morning star, and on the 13th will be nearly 28° west of the sun, so that the shy planet may be seen by early risers an hour and a half before sunrise.

Venus, as everybody knows, except those who persist in mistaking the fairest of the planets for an electric light, is an evening star, and, as usual doing her best to please her admirers. There are mysteries beneath her veil of which the astronomers have had glimpses, but still her features are practically unknown, and here is an opportunity for most interesting telescopic discoveries. No better time than this to make such discoveries can be obtained. We hope to have the pleasure of recording some. Venus will attain her greatest brilliancy on the 25th. Mars is too near the sun to be any longer

an object of interest for this season The March moon, starting in as New Moon on the 1st of the month, will play an interesting rôle. On the 3d she will be in conjunction with Mars, on the 5th with Venus, on the 14th with Saturn, on the 24th with Jupiter, and on the 20th with Mercury.

There are several meteor streams encountentive observer of the heavens is not unlikely to see some fireballs. The latter are to be looked for from the 1st to the 10th, and two or three days after the middle of the month.

The astronomical spring of 1889 will begin

The astronomical spring of 1889 will begin when the sun crosses the equator from the south at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes A. M. on the 20th of March.

THE LEAN HARRISON CANDLE.

It Outbursed the Cleveland and the Probibition Candles is Mrs. Thomas's Bream.

Norwich, March 2.—If Mrs. Julia Thomas, a colored resident of Bank street, New London, had lived, Gen. Harrison cortainly should have sent for her to be present at his inauguration on Monday.

Mrs. Thomas was queer. When she slept she saw visions of a practical as well as prophetic nature. She had a pertinent dream one suitry night last summer. Three tall candles burned before the prescient eye of the dreamer, and on each one she saw the name of one of the three principal Presidential aspirants. Grovet Cleveland's candle was fat and hunchy, and is blazed exceedingly bright, but sputtered somi and was fitful of combustion: Mr. Harrison' dip was lean and lank, but its flame was stead, conveying the impression to the secress that it was in for the homestretch, while the hird candle was spiritless and dull of flame. I represented the Prohibition cause. Belva lockwood was not among the entries.

Mrs. Julia Thomas watched the candle with intense interest, for somehow she knew they tryfified the contesting champions of the Presidential campaign. First the fisk and frooks candle burned dimy, and went out with a low.

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candle was spiritless and duil of flame. I represented the Prohibition cause. Belva lockwood was not among the entries.

Mrs. Julia Thomas watched the candle with intense interest, for somehow she kney they typiffed the contesting champions of the Presidential campaign. First the Fisk and frooks candle burned dimly, and went out wit a low, liquid flutter; and next the Clevelan flame died down, feebly spurted, gave up the game, the black wick smoked a little, and it was over; but the Harrison candle flamedall the brighter after the eclipse of the other tapers, and it had the field all to itself. It as still burning when Julia woke up and foud a New London fog crawling about the chir room. Mrs. Thomas feit sick soon after the candle scene, but to every neighbor that called to see her she expressed the conviction that arrison and Morton would triumph. Sho lived to see the prophecy of her vision fulfilled and then died satisfied.

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A ROOSTER ON THE CHURCH.

MARK'S PARISHTONESS SAY IS HAS GOT TO COME DOWN.

Cock and Weather Vand May be Fine in England, but Americans See No Connection Between a Roosterast Religion.

The Protestant Episcopro Church of St. Mark in Adelphi street, near the Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, is one of the most fashionable churches in that part of the city. The membership is large. The rector is the Rev. Spencer S. Boche, an able pulpit orator and a tireless church worker. Last summer the old church building was torn down and a new structure on the old site is expected to be completed by Easter. The new building will be one of the most graceful church edifices in Brooklyn. Its architecture is of that character known as the transition between the early Englisherand the decorated styles. The church has a massive front of Carliste red sandstone, the material making a fine show, particularly in the darge octagonal tower, which rises at the southern corner. in the interior the ceiling is of polished oaken the interior the ceiling is of polished oaksu timbers. The chancel is of grained oak. The stained glass windows, which are soon to be put in, wil be costly any temptiful.

Everything about the charch is satisfactory to the members with one occupion, but this exception has stirred the feelings of the parish-teners of st. Mark's suppose to rage. Right on the top of the bne occupional tower, surrounding the learned arms of a weather vane, there has been placed the figure on glided from of a long rousier. The reason is nearly two feet leng not is a root birdly life is only about 130 feet from the ground! Hee stands bereived in an innortant and self-symphosom activate, and he seems from the granted to be a re-size of a stonishing size and dagnity. During cory, will be smart uvit. Alimathe fore becaugered another santise he is no bedience to the unab-

astonishing size and dagany. But its gorest another santher he up to topple down, never to rise again.

He is to come down in olf-dience to the unmimus and indignant beneal of the rector and parishioters of St. Mark a who have been sheeked and scandilyed at the idea of putting a rooster on their church. They wership at present in the Sundar-secol chasel attached to the church, and they have had to see the oldows rooster every Sunday for a month now, headers on week dust seeding passers-by stare for a while at the teled on the weather vane and go many womering. It all come about in this way. The intriducts of the new church edifice are Messas. Marshall & Mailer of St. New street in this giv. When the committee of the church ingreeted the architects plans for the first time, they noticed that drawn in faint, bire time, they noticed that drawn in faint, bire time, about the end of a weather vane on the town was the figure of a weather vane on the town was the figure of a rooster. They didn't think much about this they say, and had no idea that the architects really meant to getting at the church with a reoster. They didn't think much shout the first time, they noticed that they say, and had no idea that the architects really meant to getting at the church with a reoster. One of fisecommittees and at the time that the drawing was probably in jest, and then the committee antessequent examinations of the plans, they here containing the drawing of the tower never happened to be unrolled to its buildength, shift as the for of the lower in the drawing comes were never happened to be unrolled to its buildength, shift as the for of the lower in the drawing comes for the street, and the drawing of the plans, they have been rentaining the drawing of the plans, they have been rentained to be unrolled to its buildength, shift as the for of the lower in the drawing of the cover never never happened to be unrolled to the drawing of the cover was to be a weather vane of the church and the cover made and the drawing of the church He is to come down in obedience to the unni-

A MARINER'S PIANO.

Only 56 for an Instrument that Has Belted the World with Hymns,

NORWICH, March 2 .- The late Capt. Hezekiah Ripley of 125 Elizabeth street in this city ploughed the yeasty main on long voyages for years, and, being a lonesome body, he always took his wife. Mary Ann, along with him to keep him company. Mary Ann loved music, and the Captain, to cheer her, bought a handy pinne which went with them to every quarter of the known world. When the tempest roared and the billowing ocean smote the good ship, it cheered Capt. Hezekiah, tered by the earth during March, and the at- pacing the slippery deck in olicloth sheathing, unspeakably to hear the affectionate strains of "Mary Ann, come home to my heart." or "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." leaking up through the cravices of the craft. Capt. Ripley couldn't have gotten on at all without his stout-hearted wife, and it would have

A New York Woman Wins First Honors.

From the Philadelphia Record, March 1.

The Academy of Music was crowded last night upon the occasion of the thirty-third annual commencement of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and the conferring of degrees upon the ninety-one graduates. Hiss Julia May Carman of New York, who graduated with the highest honors of the class, was loudly applauded when in a complimentary speech the Fresident, Dr. Gross, presented her with a diploma. From the Philadelphia Record, March 1.



WILLIAM-WHY, JOHN, WHERE DID YOU GEY THAT HANDSOME GOLD WATCH! JOHN-I BUTGHT IT FROM THE MUTUAL WATCH COMPANY, 168 BROADWAY, FOR \$18, AND PAY FOR IT ON INSTALLMENTS OF \$1 OR MORE EVERY WERE. I ALSO PURCHASED AN ELEGANT GOLD WATCH FOR MY WIFE FOR \$38, ON THE BAME